1: Roth--9
116, 142

(No date) 1890 Tasmanians

"The very remarkable difference in the description of these people handed down to us by eye-witnesses may perhaps induce the belief that there was ocularly appreciable difference in the physiognomy of the various members of the tribes. This belief finds support in the statement of Kelly (Colonies and Slaves, p. 51), who states that the 'the tribes to the southward and westward are a much finer race of men than those to the eastward and northward.' It also finds more limited support in an examination of their portraits and photographs. The differences are not very marked, but still they are appreciable."

1: Roth--9 [3] (No date) 1890 Tasmanians
116, 142

"Their eyes were small (Prinsep, p. 79; Marion, p. 28), and hollow (Laplace, p. 200; Prinsep, p. 79; Dumoutier, p. 134). Breton says (p. 349) they were more deeply set than those of any other people, and Milligan (p. 25) that the natives 'had projecting eyebrows and sunken orbits,' agreeing herein with Leigh, who describes them as much sunk in the head and covered with thick eyebrows (pp. 242-3). According to Laplace (p. 200) the eyes were yellowish, and according to Marion (p. 28) of a bilious colour. Cook (Voy. Bk. I. ch. vi.) says they had 'good eyes,' while Anderson records them as being of a middling size, less clear than in us, and, though not remarkably quick or piercing, such as give a frank cheerful cast to the countenance. This is very different from Davies, who describes the eyes as dark, wild, and strongly expressive of the passions. According to West (p. 77) the eyes are full, the eyelid drooping, the iris dark brown, the pupil large and jet black."

1: Roth--9-10 (No date) 1890 Tasmanians
116, 142

"Nose.--This has been described as flat (Milligan, p. 25; Davies; Marion, p. 28; and Leigh, p. 242), not remarkably flat by Cook (Voy. Bk. I. ch. vi.), and as very flat by Widowson (p. 187). According to Laplace (p. 200) it is short and flat, and Anderson says their noses, though not flat, are broad and full. According also to Calder (Journ. p. 20) the nose was broad. Prinsep (p. 79) describes the nose as broad and short, and she speaks of the nostrils being widely distended. Davies, as well as Leigh (p. 242), say the nostrils were wide, and Widowson (p. 187) that the natives had immense nostrils. Dumoutier (ch. ix. p. 134) tells us the nose was exceedingly big, being about the quarter of the entire length of the face."

116, 142

"Mouth. --Anderson considered the mouth rather wide; Davies and Widowson (p. 187) consider it wide; Marion (p. 28) gave them very large mouths; while Dumoutier (ch. ix. p. 134) says the mouth was extremely broad. Laplace says it was enormous; Prinsep (p. 79) that it was uncommonly large; while Calder's account is that the mouth generally protruded extremely (Journ. p. 20). The lips have been described as not remarkably thick (Cook, Voy. Bk. I. ch. vi.; Dumoutier, ch. ix. p. 134); as thick (Laplace, p. 200); as slightly thickened (Milligan, p. 25); and as particularly thick (Widowson, p. 187). On the other hand, Lloyd (p. 43) says the underlip was smaller than that of the negro; and Davies, 'the lips are not full, like those of the negroes, at least not generally so.'"

1: Roth--10 [2] (No date) 1890 Tasmanians
116, 142

"Teeth. --Cook (Voy. Bk. I. ch. vi.) found teeth tolerably even, and Anderson broad, but not equal. Davies says their teeth were large, strong and even, while Laplace (p. 200) describes them as 'pointed.' La Billardière tells us they all had very good teeth (II. p. 39), and Widowson that they were tolerably good (p. 187). According to Strzelecki (p. 334) they were large and white; according to Marion (p. 28) very white, and according to Lloyd of an 'exquisite whiteness' (p. 43); while Anderson describes their teeth, 'either from nature or dirt, are not of so true a white as is usual among a people of a black colour.'"

1: Roth--10 [3] (No date) 1890 Tasmanians
116, 142

"Jaws.--Prinsep (p. 79), who was not by any means enamoured of the race, states the jaws to have been elongated like those of the ourang-outang! According to Davies the jawbones are large, strong and prominent, and show a great width in front, agreeing herein somewhat with Anderson's statement thatthe lower part of the face projects a a good deal. La Billardière (II. p. 39) makes the curious statement that 'in the children the upper jaw advances considerably beyond the lower, but sinking as they grow up, both jaws are nearly even in the adult.'"

"Laplace (III. ch. xviii. p. 202) deemed the women as repulsive [12] [sic] in physique as the men, and Lloyd (pp. 43-44) speaks of their attenuated frames as 'comparable only to animated skeletons. The spinsters, however, ...presented a marked and pleasing contrast, ...possessing a tolerable amount of rounded limb... and sleekness of person.' Widowson oonsidered the women better formed than the men (p. 187). Of two women Péron writes (ch. xii. pp. 222-223): 'The former appeared to be 40 years of age, and the large folds of the skin of her stomach showed unmistakeably that she had been the mother of several children. ...The young woman, of 26 to 28 years of age, had a fairly robust constitution, ...her breast, already slightly withered, appeared nevertheless fairly well formed. Of a party of some twenty aboriginal females he writes (ch. xii. p. 252): 'Their forms were generally thin and withered, their breasts long and hanging; in a word, all the details of their physical constitution were repulsive. One must, however, except from this general description two or three young girls of from 15 to 16 years of age, whose forms were farily agreeable and their contours rather pleasing, and whose breasts were firm and well placed, although the end of the mamelles was rather too big and too long.' Péron also speaks (ch. xii. p. 223) of another female native about 26 to 28 years of age, who was still suckling her little girl: 'her breasts...appeared...sufficiently furnished with milk.' While on this subject we may mention Mr. Davies' remark to the effect that as the women 'suckle their children over their shoulders, the breasts of the females are consequently preposterously long.'"

116, 142, 201

"Several writers have given us anything but a flattering account of the looks of the Tasmanians. We are told their lineaments were gross, flat, and forbidding (Dixon, p. 22); their features were extremely disagreeable (Melville, p. 346): they had a most hideous expression of countenance (Prinsep, p. 79); their features were [13]flat and disagreeable (Breton, p. 349): features anything but pleasing (Widowson, p. 187). Lloyd speaks of the women as being repulsively ugly (p. 43), and West that the women had masculine features (II. p. 77). Péron's description runs thus:--'Amongst these savages the physiognomy is very expressive; the passions depict themselves with force, and succeed each other rapidly. As changeable as their affections, all the features alter and modify according to them. Their expression is fearful and wild when roused; restless and treacherous when in doubt; and when laughing, of a mad and almost convulsive gaiety. Amongst the aged the expression is sorrowful, hard, and gloomy; but in general, among all the individuals, and whenever one looks at them, their expression has something fierce and sinister about it, which does not escape the attentive observer, and corresponds only too completely with their character' (ch. xiii. p. 280). On another occasion Péron speaks of a native whose 'physiognomy had nothing harsh or wild about it; his eyes were lively and spirituel, and his air expressed at once good will and surprise' (ch. xii. p. 221). On the other hand, Calder reports more mildly of them (Journ. p. 20): 'The features of neither sex were prepossessing, especially after they passed middle age. . . .

In youth, some of the women were passably good looking, but not so the most of them;' and elsewhere he says (Wars): 'Our natives were not generally a good-looking race.... Some of the youths of both sexes were passable enough, and one woman whom I remember...was remarkably handsome. Some of the men, too, though very savage-looking fellows, were, in most respects, in no way the inferior of the European. A native of one of the West Coast tribes...possessed as fine and thoughtful features as any one would desire to look upon.' Lloyd speaks of the yet unmarried women as having something winning about them (p. 44). Cook (Voy. Bk. I. ch. vi.) says their features were far from disagreeable, and also that many of the children had fine features (ibid.); he is supported by Blackhouse (p. 174), who found 'many of their countenances fine and expressive.'"

116, 142

"There has been some difference of opinion as to whether the hair of the Tasmanians was woolly or not, and which difference may have arisen from the peculiar way in which the natives wore their hair. Bass (Collins, p. 187) did not think the hair woolly, [14] and Flinders (p. 187) says 'it had not the appearance of being woolly.' Milligan (Beacon, p. 25) speaks of the hair being crisp. Péron (p. 252) and Prinsep (p. 79) say it was frizzled, while Blackhouse (p. 78), Breton (p. 349), Calder (p. 22), La Billardière (p. 38), Jeffreys (p. 125), Widowson (p. 187), Mortimer (p. 19), and Henderson (p. 144), all state it to black and woolly. Fourneaux says, 'Their hair was black and as woolly as that of any native of Guinea,' while Davies considers it 'black and woolly, but not so much so as that of negroes.' Dixon (p. 22) compared it to that of the negro, but Lloyd (p. 43) only says it is coarse, short and curly. Henderson is very positive of 'there being no tribe, or individuals composing part of a tribe in Van Diemen's Land who have been found with the smooth black hair of the Asiatic.' Strzelecki says (p. 334) that some natives have it 'soft and curling; while with others again it is of a woolly texture, similar to that of the Africans;' but as this writer makes no distinction between the aborigines of Tasmania and those of the continent of Australia, his opinion in this matter cannot be accepted."

1: Roth--14-15 (No date) 1890 Tasmanians
116, 142

"'The Tasmanians had hair growing in small corkscrew ringlets. . . . The individual hairs . . . are fine, and, in section, of a very eccentrically elliptical or flattened form. Upon this form depends the tendency to twist, and the kind of curliness which is seen in these small corkscrew locks. This peculiarity allowed them to load the hair with red ochre, and make it thus hang down in separate small ringlets of varying length. Such ringlets give a distinguishing character to all the correct portraits of the Tasmanians. . . The Tasmanians had no deficiency of hair, but were well provided on the head, face, chest, pubes, and other parts; they had whiskers, moustaches, and beard; but all of the same slender character, inclined to twist into spiral tufts. On the borders of the whiskers there were little tufted pellets of hair, like pepper-corns upon the cheeks. The [15] beard grew precisely in the same manner, and the pubic hair was not different.' (Barnard Davis, pp. 9-10).

La Billardière tells us the men had the back, breast, shoulders and arms covered with downy hair (II. pp. 59-60)."

1: Roth--15 (No date) 1890 Tasmanians
116, 142

"Anderson says, 'Their skin was black.... The females were as black as the men,' and later on, 'Their colour is a dull black, and not quite so deep as that of the African negroes.' Péron (p. 252) says their skin and hair was black, and so does Laplace (p. 200) and Calder (p. 20): 'Their bodies were naturally a dull black colour.' Breton (p. 349) describes them to have had a 'perfectly black complexion.' According to Milligan (Beacon, p. 25), 'they had a complexion and skin of a dark brown, or nearly black colour,' and according to Henderson (p. 144), 'The inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land are slightly darker coloured than those of Port Jackson; and considerably more so than those in the interior of New South Wales.' Mortimer (p. 19) describes them as of a dull black or dusky colour; Backhouse (p. 78) gives them a dark olive colour; West (II. p. 77) affirms that: 'The skin is bluish-black; less glossy than the native of the continent;' and Davies, 'Their colour is bluish-black, less black than that of the African negroes, but slightly more so than Lascars.' Péron also says they were black; but La Billardière on one occasion (I. p. 222) says they were of a blackish colour, and on another (II. p. 38), 'Their skin is not of a very deep black.' Finally, Jiffreys maintains (p. 125), 'Both sexes are of a jet black, and not, as some writers have described them, of a brown colour.'"

1: Roth: 15 [2]
116, 142, 302

(No date) 1890

Tasmanians

"The only authority who makes any mention of the smell emanating from the bodies of these natives is Davies, who says: 'The men grease their bodies.... Unconnected with this besmearing, a very peculiar odour proceeds from their bodies.'"

"In describing an interview with fourteen male aborigines, Péron says (pp. 285-286): 'Wishing at any cost to repeat certain observations which I had already begun in the Channel [d'Entrecasteaux] on the development of the physical powers of the people of these regions, I had Regnier's dynamometer brought from the boat, where I had till then left it. I hoped that the form and use of the instrument might perhaps fix the attention of the savages whom I wished to submit to its test. I was not mistaken. They admired the instrument; all wished to touch it at the same time, and I had great trouble in preventing its being broken. After giving them an idea of the object in view by a series of attempts ourselves, we began to make them act themselves on the instrument: seven individuals had already submitted, when one of them, who had previously tried, and had been unable to make the needle of the dynamometer go as far as I could, appeared indignant at this impotence, and, as if to give the instrument the lie direct, he seized my wrist angrily, and seemed to defy me to disengage myself. I succeeded, however, after a few efforts, and having in turn seized him with all my strength, he was unable, in spite of all his endeavours, to free himself, which seemed to cover him with confusion and fill him with anger.' Later on he continues (p. 449): 'Nevertheless, all my [dynamometrical] observations having been made on the best constituted individuals of the nation, and the results being very decided and, above all, certain, one can, without fear of mistake, apply these results to the generality of the people of this race: they indicate a want of vigour truly

remarkable: in fact, although my experiments had been repeated on the most vigorous class of the population-- those from 18 to 40 years of age--not a single Van Diemen's Lander was able to press the needle beyond the 60th degree, and the mean of the twelve observations which I was able to make was only 50.6 kilogrammes.... The opposing strength of man to man confirms these à priori returns of the instrument. Our sailors always won when they wrestled with the savages, and the latter were not luckier with one of our officers, M. Maurouard; the one amongst them that seemed to us the most robust ... wished to provoke him to wrestle; the officer threw him easily, several times [25] running, and my own experience had like results.' Péron's similar experiments carried out among other people gave the following results for their manual force expressed in kilogrammes (p. 456): --

Van Diemen's Landers	50.6
New Hollanders (Australians)	51.8
Natives of Timor	58.7
Frenchman	69.2
Englishman	71.4

'The age given in the table, on p. 26, is only approximately correct, the numerical system of the people of Van Diemen's Land and New Holland not extending beyond

three, (1) and the individuals here concerned had not any idea of their age' (p. 476).

Contrary to Péron, La Billardière states (II. ch. x. p. 49) that the European could run better than the natives, but the circumstances of the race which we give tend to show that this was not a fair test: 'Four young girls, also, were of the party ... They ran races several times on the shore ... and some of us endeavoured to catch them; when we had the pleasure to see, that Europeans could frequently run better than these savages. West (p. 36) says: 'They were swift of foot; when they possessed dogs, they ran nearly abreast of them ... and were generally in at the death.' La Billardière also gives an account (II. ch. x. pp. 41, 42), showing that the aborigines were not capable of continued exertion: 'At length we parted with our new guides, whose pace was sufficiently slow for us to follow them with ease. It seemed as if they were not accustomed to take a long walk without interruption; for we had scarcely been half an hour on our way, before they invited us to sit down, saying mèdi, and we immediately stopped. This halt lasted but a few minutes when they rose, saying to us tangara, which signifies, "let us set off." On this we resumed our journey; and they made us halt again, in the same manner, four times at nearly equal distances.' This weakness is corroborated by Davies (p. 415): 'The aborigines are capable of great but not of lasting exertion. They cannot stand continued fatigue equal to a hearty European.' They travelled however on occasions with marvellous rapidity, for according to Laplace (III. ch. xviii. p. 197) often, several farms

"1. See Chapter on Arithmetic."

[of the settlers], though far-separated from each other, are pillaged in one night by the [26] same enemies [the aborigines].' Rossel states (II. ch. x. p. 44): 'These savages ... and we walked together along the beach. ... Some trees, that lay on the ground, ... gave them an opportunity of displaying their agility to us by leaping over them. But I believe ... they would have found themselves excelled by a European tolerably expert at this exercise.'

Power of Hands of Van Diemen's Landers taken with Regnier's dynamometer.

No. of Trial.	Age.	Name.	Strength in Kilogrammes.	Remarks.
1	18-20	--	41.0	Of a sufficiently strong constitution for the country.
2	20-22	--	40.0	Extremities thin and weak; stomach big.
3	22-24	--	60.0	Trunk fairly strong; limbs weak.
4	24-25	--	50.0	Habit of body thin and miserable; stomach distended.

5	25-27	Ouriaga	57.0	Fairly well made; shoulders large and strong.
6	28-30	Bara-Ourou	54.3	One of the finest constituted individuals of the nation.
7	30-32	--	51.7	Feeble constitution; legs very weak.
8	32-34	--	46.2	Cruel face; very strong beard; much hair on his back.
9	34-36	--	55.0	Savage physiognomy; habit of body sluggish.
10	34-36	--	49.0	Back little muscular; weak limbs; stomach inflated.
11	35-38	--	59.0	Savage face; thick black beard; much hair on body.
12	38-40	--	44.0	Legs and arms very weak.
			Mean 50.6	

1: Roth--136-137 (No date) 1890 Tasmanians
116, 142

"Milligan (Beacon, p. 25) speaks of the 'hair growing remark-[137]ably low upon the forehead, and extending down, in both sexes, on each side of the temples, in the shape of a whisker.'"

1: Roth--137 (No date) 1890 Tasmanians
116, 142, 302

"Strzelecki tells us (p. 334): 'The hair is subject to filthy customs. I allude to the anointing of the head with a mixture of clay, red ochre, and fish grease, in order to prevent the generation of vermin.' There seems to be no proof that the greasing and the colouring of the hair noticed also by Cook (as above), Widowson (p. 187), Flinders (Sec. iv. p. 187), Melville (p. 346), La Billardière (II. ch. xi. p. 73), Péron (ch. xiii. p. 280) and Marion (p. 28), was resorted to on account of the cause as cribed by Strzelecki.

Fourneaux refers to the men smearing their beards with a red ointment, and Péron (p. 222) refers to an old man whose beard was partly grey. La Billardière (I. pp. 222) says some had long beards, and later on (II. p. 38) that they let their beards grow. The beards of the men are shown are shown in most illustrations."